

~~1. Williams SA.~~  
2 February

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ROYTON

ANNUAL REPORT

Lancs

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1958

T.P. O'GRADY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

L. WHITELEY, M.A.P.H.I.

(Resigned 30th April, 1958)

C. BUCKLEY, M.A.P.H.I.

(Commenced 16th June, 1958)

Public Health Inspectors

Town Hall,  
ROYTON,  
Lancs.

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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ROYTON  
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Chairman of the Council, 1958 - 59

Councillor H. Kay, J.P., C.C.  
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Health Committee, 1958 - 59

Councillor H. Wrigley, Chairman  
Councillor N. W. Lockwood, Vice-Chairman  
Councillor C. Heywood  
Councillor W. E. Critchley  
Councillor J. Williamson  
Councillor G. Sherratt  
Councillor W. A. Hilton  
Councillor G. L. Buckley, J.P.  
Councillor J. Crothers, A.R.I.B.A.  
Councillor T. Buckley  
Councillor B. C. Cook  
Councillor J. R. Whitworth  
Councillor H. Kay, J.P., C.C.  
Councillor A. Etchells  
Councillor W. L. Crowder  
  
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Medical Officer of Health:

T. P. O'Grady, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.


Divisional Health Office,  
"Tylon", Middleton Road,  
Chadderton.

Telephone No. MAIn (Oldham) 6251/2

Public Health Inspectors:

L. Whiteley, M.A.P.H.I.  
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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health Committee of the Urban  
District Council of Royton.

July, 1959

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration, my Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1958. The statistical details of the year's Public Health activities and happenings are set out and tabulated in the body of the report, so that I shall here confine myself to commenting on points of special interest and importance.

The mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General was 14,350, which represents a decrease of 422 on the 1951 census figure. Deaths from all sources amounted to 180, the principal causes being diseases of the heart and circulatory system, cancer, bronchitis and pneumonia. Live births totalled 190; there were no maternal deaths and only 3 infant deaths during the year.

Infectious diseases notified in 1958 numbered 206 - an increase of 20 over the preceding year. Dysentery, measles and scarlet fever between them accounted for 93% of the total notified cases. One case of poliomyelitis occurred which fortunately proved mild and non-paralytic with full recovery. Only one case of whooping cough was notified. The gradual decrease over recent years in the incidence of this illness suggests the efficacy of the intensive "immunisation" campaign introduced some years ago. The offer of vaccination against poliomyelitis was extended during the year to all persons between 6 months and 26 years of age. The limiting factor in the numbers vaccinated to date has been the uncertainty about regular and adequate supplies of vaccine being available to meet increasing demands. Seven of the eight notified food poisoning cases were members of a party involved in an outbreak following a works dinner in a Canteen situated in a neighbouring district. While Laboratory investigations were not conclusive the history and clinical features of the outbreak have little doubt that it was caused by food contaminated with a germ known as *Clostridium Welchii* - commonly associated with inadequately cooked and reheated meat products.

As regards housing, 40 dwellings were demolished during the year in pursuance of demolition orders. Out of a total 191 houses scheduled for clearance/demolition in the five year period ending in 1960 one hundred have now been dealt with. Reference was made in last year's report to the high proportion of new houses being devoted to the needs of old people and to the Special Scheme which the Council had in hand for supplying extra facilities in a specially designed block of flats in order to enable feeble but independent minded old folk to continue to reside within the community in the added comfort and security of suitably designed accommodation and with emergency assistance at hand when necessary from a Resident Warden. The completion of the project in the near future will represent a social advance, the success of which can have far reaching effects.

It is gratifying to record the action taken by the Council towards promoting the 1st Smoke Control Area in the district and indeed in the area, and also the evident determination to continue the job of clearing the air as expeditiously as possible.

While inspection visits to shops, food premises, and dwelling-houses showed a welcome increase compared with the previous years there is need for a considerable further improvement to ensure that the necessary standards are complied with and maintained.

Finally I thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their unfailing encouragement and support. I acknowledge the help received from the Clerk and other officers of the Council, and I am specially indebted to the Public Health Inspector and the staff of the department for their co-operation and ever-willing help.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

T. P. O'GRADY,

Medical Officer of Health





## Vital Statistics

Comparative table for years 1954 - 1958

		1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Livebirths	No.	190	202	179	191	192
	Adj. Rate	13.77	14.6	13.1	13.9	13.9
Deaths (All causes)	No.	180	192	179	191	174
	Adj. Rate	14.44	15.0	14.0	13.6	12.4
Stillbirths	No.	4	4	2	2	5
	Rate	20.62	19	11	10	25
Maternal Mortality	No.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Rate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Infant Mortality Deaths in infants under 1 year old	No.	3	3	8	6	5
	Rate	15.79	15	45	31	26
Neo-natal mortality Deaths of infants under 4 weeks old	No.	1	1	6	3	4
	Rate	5.3	5	34	16	21





## D E A T H S

Causes	M	F	1958 Total	1957 Total	1956 Total	1955 Total	1954 Total
Tuberculosis - Resp.	2	1	3	1	4	1	1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Malignant neoplasms -							
Stomach	3	2	5	10	5	5	3
Lung and Bronchus	7	1	8	5	5	4	4
Breast	-	1	1	2	6	2	3
Uterus	-	1	1	2	3	6	5
Other	10	6	16	12	14	21	14
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
Diabetes	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	16	22	21	12	25	25
Coronary disease - Angina	10	11	21	19	6	15	14
Hypertension with Heart disease	5	2	7	6	1	3	1
Other heart disease	17	17	34	41	19	42	45
Other circulatory disease	6	2	8	6	29	11	7
Influenza	-	2	2	6	-	1	-
Pneumonia	3	5	8	12	3	13	2
Bronchitis	10	1	11	12	20	7	15
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2	3	4	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Gastro-Enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2	-	1	3	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3	1	1	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
Other defined and ill- defined diseases	4	11	15	17	26	23	21
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4	-	3	-	1
All Other accidents	2	1	3	5	8	3	3
Suicide	-	-	-	4	3	1	2
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	95	85	180	192	181	191	174

## D E A T H S

	M	F	1958 total	1957 total	1956 total	1955 total	1954 total
Under 1	2	1	3	3	8	5	5
1 - 5	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
5 - 15	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
15 - 25	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
25 - 45	2	1	3	6	8	3	13
45 - 65	31	19	50	51	53	37	50
65 - 75	29	26	55	56	55	61	53
Over 75	30	37	67	72	55	83	50
Totals	95	85	180	192	181	191	174



Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

1. Statistics

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified, in age groups, together with the number admitted to hospital and the deaths from these diseases:-

	Cases Notified Years								Total 1958	Total 1957	Total cases removed to hospital	Total Deaths
	Age Unknown	0 - 1	1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 45	45 - 65	65 and Over				
Scarlet Fever	-	-	21	37	-	-	-	-	58	9	6	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-
Measles	-	3	26	8	-	-	-	-	37	63	1	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	8	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	3	57	22	3	10	2	-	97	89	8	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
Food Poisoning	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTALS	7	6	106	67	3	10	4	3	206	186	16	-

2. Diphtheria

Again there were no cases of diphtheria - the ninth successive year. Thanks largely to immunisation we have remained free from it. Every child should have this protection carried out before its first birthday and further protective doses should be given every five years up to the age of 15 or 16. Neglect of these precautions even on a moderate scale might re-awaken the disease amongst the unprotected children. The Ministry estimate that at least 75% of all children born each year should be immunised if this infection is to remain dormant.

3. Scarlet Fever

There were 58 notifications of this disease against 9 in the previous year. All were mild cases.

4. Measles and Whooping Cough

Only 37 cases of Measles were notified compared with 63 in 1957. There was 1 notification of Whooping Cough as against 10 in 1957.

5. Poliomyelitis

One case of Poliomyelitis was reported during the year. This proved to be a very mild non-paralytic case. Isolation and quarantine precautions of the patient and contacts were taken.





6. Dysentery

Dysentery cases rose from 89 in 1957 to 97. Most of the cases occurred in the 1 - 15 age group, and although mild in character this infection is of considerable nuisance value in the amount of work it throws on the Department in arranging for Laboratory Examination of Specimens

7. Food Poisoning

There were 8 cases during the year in the District. Seven of the cases were part of an outbreak occurring in Chadderton Urban District, following the consumption of infected food at a works dinner mill canteen.

8. TuberculosisNew Cases and Mortality during 1958

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0 - 5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
	7		-		2		-	

The number of cases remaining on the register on 31st December, 1958, was:-

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Respiratory	39	33	72
Non-Respiratory	7	5	12
Totals	<u>46</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>84</u>





GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The following services are administered by the Lancashire County Council through the No. 14 Health Divisional Office at "Tylon", Middleton Road, Chadderton:

Maternity and Child Welfare Service  
 Midwifery Services  
 Mental Health Service  
 Home Help Service  
 Ambulance Service  
 Care of School Children  
 Care of the Aged  
 General Welfare Service

MATERNITY SERVICE

Two domicillary midwives serve the district. The ante-natal clinic is held at the school clinic, Milton Street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2-0 o'clock. The midwives are:-

Mrs. M. Dickinson	54 Milton Street, Royton	(MAIn 5669)
Mrs. M. E. Maxwell	42 Church Street, Royton	(MAIn 8299)

DISTRICT NURSING

There are two district nurses serving the district and one male nurse available for special cases:-

Miss S. Todd	11 Stottfield, Royton	(MAIn 2896)
Mrs. E. Brock	2 Dale Square, Royton	(MAIn 6593)
Mr. C. S. Croasdale	19 Garforth Street, Chadderton	(MAIn 6903)

CLINICS

Regular sessions of the following clinics are held at Milton Street, Royton, as follows:-

Ante natal and post natal: Every Wednesday afternoon at 2-0 o'clock  
 Maternity and Child Welfare: Every Monday and Thursday afternoons at 2-0 o'clock

IMMUNISATION

Protective inoculation is available against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis. During 1958 the offer of Poliomyelitis Vaccination was extended to all persons aged between 6 months and 26 years of age.

Arrangements for immunisation are by appointment at Milton Street Clinic or by arrangement with the Family Doctor.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Divisional Medical Officer and Assistant Divisional Medical Officer are also School Medical Officers. Clinics are held at Milton Street, Royton, as follows:-

Minor Ailments:	Every Monday and Thursday morning
Ophthalmic:	Alternate Monday mornings
Dental:	Vacant

CARE OF CHILDREN UNDER THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948

The work in connection with Infant Life Protection and Adoption of Children is carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

The Area Children's Officer for this District is Miss Thompson at Enville House, Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, telephone No. ASHton 2933.



DAY NURSERIES

There is one day nursery at Radcliffe Street which is the responsibility of the County Council. There are also five industrial nurseries, i.e.

B.F.K.L.T. Day Nursery  
 Vine and Grape Day Nursery  
 Monarch Mill Day Nursery  
 Park Mill Day Nursery  
 Sandy Lane Mill Day Nursery

AMBULANCE

The ambulance service is provided by the Lancashire County Council and is now under Radio-Control from a control centre at Radcliffe (RAD. 3021)

HOME HELP SERVICE

Home helps are available for emergency cases, priority being given to maternity cases, general sickness cases, and the elderly and infirm. The services of a home help can be obtained on application to the Divisional Medical Officer.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Provisions for their care is made by the Lancashire County Council in conjunction with Voluntary Moral Welfare Organisations.

WELFARE SERVICE

Under arrangements made by the Lancashire County Council residential accommodation, for persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available, is provided at four hostels situated within the Division.

The statutory services comprising health visitors, home nurses, home helps and laundry service, co-operate with the voluntary bodies providing chiropody, home visiting, meals-on-wheels, etc., in order to enable old people to continue to live happily in their own homes.

TUBERCULOSIS

The Chest Clinic is situated in the Oldham and District General Hospital where all suspected cases of Tuberculosis are referred. X-Ray facilities are available at the Clinic.

HOSPITAL SERVICE

Hospitals available to residents of Royton are:-

General and Maternity cases:	Oldham and District General Hospital Oldham Royal Infirmary
Infectious Diseases:	Westhulme Hospital Monsall Hospital

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES

Two full time Health Visitors/School Nurses are employed, together with a part-time School/Clinic Nurse.





To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health Committee of the Urban  
District Council of Royton.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration, the Annual Report upon the Sanitary Administration of the District and the work done by the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1958.

During the past year, following on the resignation in February of Mr. C. P. Webb, assistant Public Health Inspector, the Senior Public Health Inspector Mr. L. Whiteley, resigned in April, and it was not until June that I was appointed as the Public Health Inspector. 1958 also brought a change of office accommodation to a brighter and more appropriate room.

The heavy burden of meat inspection which in the past had seriously restricted the other health activities of the inspectors was, during this year, transferred to a Veterinary Surgeon, with the result that it was possible to make a start on the inspections of shops, factories, food premises, and swimming baths.

However, in the forthcoming year, much more remains to be done. The factories and shops need to be visited and the food premises need much more than a call once in a while. The meat inspection needs a full time inspector in the Department to ensure proper control of slaughtering and to ensure 100% inspections.

The Council brought into being, during April, Byelaws made under the Clean Air Act, 1956, which relate to smoke prevention and are an addition to the existing Building Bye-laws.

With the coming into operation of the Smoke Control Areas, it is foreseen that much of my time is going to be taken up with visits and interviews. When one considers that every house will be visited at an absolute minimum of three times, one may visualise the extensiveness of the scheme. The Smoke Control Area, when finalized, needs to be enlarged quickly.

The obsolete waste water closets need converting with more rapidity than at the present. I would suggest that the grant aid system be increased to 50% of the cost as an encouragement to this end.

The slum clearance programme needs to be steadily proceeded with, entailing a considerable amount of general and detailed housing inspections throughout the District.

It is with this in mind, and the fact that much of the routine inspection of the District has of necessity been neglected over recent years, that I would suggest that Members of the Council consider increasing the Staff of the Health Department.

In conclusion I would like to place on record my thanks to Members and Officials of the Council, and in particular to Dr. T. P. O'Grady and Miss May for their invaluable co-operation and assistance which I have received.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

C. BUCKLEY,

Public Health Inspector.



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICTAtmospheric PollutionMeasurement

Various methods are available depending on what particular constituent is being measured. In common with surrounding districts, Royton belongs to the Manchester and District Smoke Abatement Society and pays for two lead peroxide gauges sited at Hanging Chadder Farm and Royton Park. These are used for measuring the sulphur dioxide content of the atmosphere. Very simply the gauge consists of a louvered box containing a material coated with a chemical which reacts with the sulphur dioxide in the air.

Each month, by chemical analyses, the amount of reaction that has taken place is calculated and the results expressed in terms of sulphur trioxide per unit surface area of the chemical material. Individual findings are subject to so many variable factors that a true interpretation of results in any district can only be based on repeated observations at a large number of points over a period of years. Nor can the results in any one district be fairly related to that in another, unless among other things the siting of the instruments are fully comparable. It is the practice in interpreting the results to compare summer and winter periods with like periods. The attached table shows the readings obtained for each month of 1957 & 1958, from the two instruments located in the district of Royton.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution - Joint Scheme No. 2

Estimation of Sulphur Dioxide expressed as mgms.

$SC_3$ /day/100 cm<sup>2</sup> Batch A.PbO<sub>2</sub>  
(Louvered cover)

Year 1957 and 1958

SITE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Hanging Chadder Farm - 1957	2.80	2.54	2.30	2.42	1.81	1.83	1.94	1.73	∅	∅	∅	∅
Hanging Chadder Farm - 1958	∅	3.65	3.45	2.32	2.03	1.81	1.52	1.51	2.12	2.65	3.77	4.64
Royton Park - 1957	3.32	2.95	2.43	1.74	1.40	1.21	1.12	1.05	1.43	2.27	2.33	2.09
Royton Park - 1958	3.36	2.38	2.52	1.68	1.65	1.22	1.04	1.20	1.30	2.21	2.69	3.38

In making a comparison and assessing whether there are lasting changes or trends in the amount of sulphur dioxide emitted, the important factors are:-

- seasonal variations in the emission of sulphur dioxide
- seasonal variations in the frequency of winds of different directions
- irregular variations in the frequency of winds

∅ Post damaged





## Water Supply

In general the area received a piped water supply from Oldham Corporation. This supply of upland surface water has occasioned a few complaints during the year, but following investigations and co-operation with the Oldham Corporation Water Department a satisfactory water supply has been maintained. There are still some isolated places where families have to rely on surface water springs supplying pumps or wells from which water must be carried in buckets.

There have been 13 samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination. The following are the results:-

	<u>Results</u>	
	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
10 samples submitted by Oldham Corporation	9	1
3 samples submitted by the Health Department	-	3

In the case of the one unsatisfactory sample submitted by the Oldham Corporation work was carried out on the water main and the cause found and remedy was effected.

In the case of the three samples submitted by the Health Department, these were from an isolated farm, and advice on the usage of the water was given.

## Sewerage and Drainage

Sewage is treated at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works at Streetbridge in detritus and precipitation tanks, afterwards passing through percolating filters to humus tanks and thence the effluent is discharged into the River Irk. Sludge drying beds are provided. The only areas of the district without a proper drainage system are isolated farm communities and few domestic properties

## Factories

Eight inspections were made during the year. These factories were found to comply with the requirements of the Act.

## Public Cleansing

The Transport Committee controls the public cleansing department which maintains once weekly collection service over the greater part of the year. Disposal is by tipping on land, a tractor-dozer being used to help control of the tip.

Dustbins are replaced by the Council, the cost being borne by the Rate Fund. 511 dustbins were supplied during the year under this replacement scheme.

## Sanitary Accommodation

The following table shows the approximate number of the various sanitary conveniences in the district at the end of the year.

### CLOSETS

Privy - midden closets	NIL
Pail Closets	31
Trough Closets	NIL
Waste Water Closets	625
Fresh Water Closets	4,760

Of the 5,127 houses in the district less than 1% are not on the water carried system but there still remains 625 waste water closets, only 36 of this type were converted to fresh water type during the year, and there are still far too many houses using a shared water closet situated in communal backs.

## Shops and Offices

20 routine inspections of shops were made during the latter part of the year.





Swimming Baths

Four inspections were made during the latter part of the year and two samples of water from the plunge were submitted for bacteriological examination. Both results were satisfactory.

Rodent Control

One trained Rodent Operator is employed part time on this work. Regular surveys were made and all complaints given prompt attention. All sewers in the District received two treatments in accordance with the methods approved by the responsible Ministry, and routine inspections and treatments were made at other Council properties.

The South East Lancashire advisory committee meets twice yearly under the auspices of the Divisional Rodent Office, joint action is planned between representatives when necessary.

The following table shows the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the period under review:-

Summary of Rodent Control Work

	(1) local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other including business premises	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agri- cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authorities District	8	5,127	1,080	6,215	20
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) notification	2	228	126	356	20
(b) Survey under the Act	6	-	-	6	-
(c) Otherwise	-	-	-	-	-
III. Number of properties inspected (Sec. II) found to be infested by:					
(a) Major	-	-	-	-	-
Rats Minor	1	30	20	51	8
(b) Major	-	-	-	-	-
Mice Minor	1	41	11	53	-
IV. Number of infested properties (Sec. IV) treated by Local Authority	2	71	31	104	8



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODFood Premises

30 visits were made to food premises during the latter part of the year. Although this shows some improvement, with the constantly recurring emphasis on outbreaks of food poisoning and dysentery, it is not a happy state of affairs. Every food premises should be regularly visited as a matter of routine but this is an impossibility with the present Staff.

The following are the various types of premises in the district where food is prepared or sold:-

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>No.</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	52
Greengrocers and fruiterers	11
Fishmongers	5
Meat Shops (butchers, etc.)	22
Bakers and/or confectioners	36
Fried fish shops	15
Shops selling mainly sugar, confectionery, minerals, etc.	31
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, etc.	56
Others	6

Milk Supply

Milk distributors	74
Dealer's licences -	
- pasteurised milk	5
- sterilised milk	45
- tuberculin tested milk	5
Supplementary Licences -	
- pasteurised milk	18
- sterilised milk	17
- tuberculin tested milk	18

Sampling milk is carried out by officers of the Lancashire County Council.

Sampling Food

I am indebted to Dr. S. C. Gayne, County Medical Officer of Health for the following particulars of samples taken within the district.

A total of 89 samples was obtained, of these 60 were <sup>of</sup> milk (six of those being Channel Islands Milk), and 29 others of various types of food and drugs:-

1 Fresh fruit	1 Borax
2 Oatmeal	2 Pickles
1 Liquid paraffin	1 Sterilised cream
1 Sedative tablet	1 Sago
1 Orange drink	3 Sweets
1 Mollasses	3 Beans - canned
1 Dripping	3 Gin
2 Zinc ointment	2 Whisky
1 Gravy browning	1 Rum
1 Syrup of figs	

The samples were submitted for analysis to the County Analyst and were reported to be genuine, with the exception of one sample of milk which had a fat content of 2.9%, and which was also reported to be low in solids-not-fat. In this instance, the vendor was notified of the fat deficiency.

Unsound Food

The following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for food on examination:-

Tinned meats	54 lbs.	Liquid Egg	11 lbs.
" Fruits	44 lbs.	Tinned Carrots	3½ lbs.
" Milk	3 lbs.	" Rice	1 lb.
" Tomatoes	1½ lbs.	" Beans	½ lb.
" Peas	2½ lbs.		







Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

Slaughtering continued increasingly in the three private slaughterhouses during the year.

It is time a full-time inspector was appointed to cope with the throughput of these premises if it is to be assured that adequate and efficient meat inspection is to be had and maintained.

The veterinary surgeon, who is employed on a part-time basis, for the inspection of meat, inspected approximately 95% of the cattle, sheep and pigs slaughtered at the three private slaughterhouses.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	6,712	2,726	316	34,851	5,688
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	264	261	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticeri	3.95%	9.6%	-	-	.035%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	3	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	56	77	-	-	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.86%	2.93%	-	-	.123%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalized and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-



The following amounts of meat were found to be unfit for food at the slaughterhouses:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Due to Tuberculosis:			
Carcase Meat	2	1	54
Offal	1	15	36
Due to Other disease			
Carcase Meat		9	67
Offal	4	3	39
	<hr/>		
TOTAL	8	9	84
	<hr/> <hr/>		

The condemned meat is collected and disposed of by an approved trader.





HOUSINGNumber of Houses erected during the year -

(a) By Local Authority	Flats	20
	Houses	-
(b) By other Local Authorities	Flats	-
	Houses	-
(c) By other bodies or persons	Flats	-
	Houses	70

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year -

(a) (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	283
(2) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose	436
(b) Number of dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered fit.	
(1) Number found during the year	21
(2) Total number (or estimated number) existing at end of year	284
(c) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers under the Housing or Public Health Acts.	31

Action under statutory powers during the year -

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which, after service of formal notices, were rendered fit:-	
(i) By owners	NIL
(ii) By Local Authorities in default of owners	NIL
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	NIL
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(i) By owners	2
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	NIL
(c) Proceedings under sections 16, 17, and 35 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition or Closing Orders were made	21
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	40
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings "not to occupy" were accepted by the Local Authority	1
(4) Number of persons displaced from property dealt with under section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	95



## (d) Proceedings under section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of clearance areas represented	NIL
(2) Number of houses concerned in (1)	NIL
(3) Number of areas cleared	NIL
(4) Number of houses concerned in (3)	NIL
(5) Number of residents displaced in (3) and (4)	NIL
(6) Number of houses and flats built by Local Authority to re-house residents displaced under Clearance Orders	NIL

Housing Acts, 1949 - 54, Improvement Grants -

(a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted:	
(i) By private individuals to Local Authority	22
(ii) By Local Authority to Ministry	NIL
(2) Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	22
(b) (1) Number of Schemes finally approved	22
(2) Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	22
(3) Number of additional separate dwellings to be provided under these approved Schemes	NIL
(c) Number of additional separate dwellings actually completed during the year	NIL
(d) Any other action taken under the Act	NIL







